(XLth YEAR.) THE (No. 2009.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1785.

PARIS, *March* 12.

THEY write from Breſt, that they have juſt completed the pieces of timber prepared for the conſtruction of ſix men of war of the line. Theſe pieces carefully numbered and depoſited in magazines may, each ſet, form a ſhip in leſs than a month's labour. This new order is imitated from the Venetians.

*March* 14. If a war takes place, our army in Flanders will be commanded by the prince de Condé; as this army will act in concert with that of the Dutch, there will be more harmony between the above prince and the comte de Maillebois, than there would between the latter and a certain mareſhal of France. The army in Alſace is deſtined for the mareſhal de Broglio; and if a third army towards Italy is found neceſſary, the command of it will be given to the mareſhal de Stainville.

VENICE, *April* 10. As the differences between our republic and that of Holland may very likely end in a war, the utmoſt alacrity is uſing here to put our forces on a reſpectable footing; beſides the fleet under the chevalier Emo, and that ſtationed at Corfu, three more ſail of the line are ready, and will go out of port in a few days, with ſeveral ſmaller ſhips of war. There are beſides this near 30 Sclavonian xebecs, ſome of 30 and 40 guns, ready to ſail on the firſt notice, ſo that our ſea forces will be in a ſhort time in ſuch a ſtate, as in caſe of a rupture, to annoy the Dutch trade in the Levant very much.

LONDON, *April* 2.

Orders are ſent to Plymouth, for a draught to be made of a number of ſhipwrights, caulkers, &c. to be ſhipped for Newfoundland, to fit out ſeveral ſmall veſſels, that are to be employed as cruiſers, for the better protection of the fiſhery.

*Particulars of the late duel between lord Macartney and Mr. Sadlier, as ſtated in the Calcutta Gazette.*

*Friday, Sept.* 24, 1784.

The time of meeting, as ſettled the evening before with Mr. Sadlier and Mr. Davidſon, was ſeven o'clock this morning; however, about 35 minutes paſt ſix, the parties were on the ground. Lord Macartney, Mr. Davidſon, and major Grattan, who had repaired to the particular ſpot intended, agreed that the diſtance ſhould be ten paces. Major Grattan loaded Mr. Sadlier's piſtols, Mr. Davidſon's being loaded before they arrived. It was then propoſed by Mr. Davidſon, for the conſideration of Mr. Grattan, whether, after one fire had been fired by each gentleman, a trial ſhould then be made by the ſeconds, if there was any diſpoſition on the part of lord Macartney to make an apology to Mr. Sadlier, and thus to terminate the affair. To this Mr. Grattan acquieſced; adding, that the effect of such an interpoſition would however depend entirely on the temper of the parties. It was further referred to Mr. Grattan, by Mr. Davidſon, whether the gentlemen themſelves ſhould be previouſly acquainted with the determination: the latter propoſition major Grattan did not think expedient. Lord Macartney and Mr. Sadlier were then conducted to the ſpot, and took their proper diſtance, as already marked out; the right of the firſt fire was determined by chance between the ſeconds, and fell to Mr. Sadlier, who accordingly fired; the ball ſtruck lord Macartney on the ribs of the left ſide, which, however, was not known to any of the other gentlemen till after his lordſhip had given his own fire, which miſſed Mr. Sadlier. Mr. Davidſon then advancing a little, called out to major Grattan, on the oppoſite ſide, to know whether the trial, as before propoſed, ſhould not then be made. Major Grattan addreſſing, lord Macartney, who did not quit his ground, called out, "go on."

Mr. Sadlier remaining alſo on his ground, prepared to take his ſecond fire. Mr. Davidſon having come up to lord Macartney, firſt perceived his lordſhip was wounded and declared it to major Grattan, who was at that time beginning to aſk his lordſhip's intentions as to the propoſitions before mentioned; to which his lordſhip replied, "I came here to give ſatisfaction to Mr. Sadlier; I am ready to do ſo." His lordſhip's throat being now unbuttoned, and the effects of his wound, as well as of its dangerous propoſition, becoming viſible, major Grattan, with the concurrence of Mr. Davidſon, declared, that in his lordſhip's preſent action, Mr. Sadlier ſhould reſt ſatisfied, and that under ſuch circumſtances, the matter could not well be purſued further. This declaration being heard by Mr. Sadlier, who remained on his ground, was adopted by him, and he declared that he was ſatisfied, and then quitted his ground.

At a meeting held expreſſly for the purpoſe, by Davidſon and major Grattan on the next morning, at which were preſent colonels Fullerton and Dalrymple, the above ſtate of facts were mutually admitted to be juſt and true, and was accordingly ſubſcribed by the reſpective ſigned.

(Signed) ALEX. DAVIDSON.
J. GRATTAN.

Sept. 24, 1784.

Concerning the propoſition mentioned by Mr. Davidſon to major Grattan in the above narrative, of an interview and reference to the principals after an exchange of piſtols, Mr. Davidſon declares the propoſals ſprung from himſelf, lord Macartney not having given Mr. Davidſon any inſtructions whatever relative to the making it. Mr. Davidſon made the propoſal with a view of terminating the affair as ſoon as poſſible.

(Signed) ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Notwithſtanding the ſtates of Holland behaved in a manner ſo derogatory to every principle of gratitude and juſtice towards this country during the late war, there are ſtrong political reaſons for our endeavouring to prevent their being cruſhed by any of their too powerful neighbours. If the Dutch provinces are divided, it is our inſular ſituation only will protect this kingdom.

A girl of the town in Paris found a pocket-book in the ſtreet, which on inſpection ſhe found to contain notes of the Chaiſe de l'Eſcomte, to the amount of 182,000 livres, payable to the bearer. Struck with the importance of the loſs which the owner muſt ſuſtain, the charming girl carried the pocket book with its contents to M. le Noir, lieutenant of the police. The magiſtrate ſurpriſed at ſuch an inſtance of generoſity, aſked her who ſhe was? She ſaid ſhe was of a good family, whom ſhe had diſgraced. M. le Noir delighted with her openneſs, as well as her generoſity, took her addreſs. The proprietor of the book loſt no time in repairing to the magiſtrate, to aſſiſt him in the recovery of his property. M. le Noir ſent for the girl, and preſented her and the book together to the gentleman, relating to him at the ſame her behaviour. The gentleman demanded in rapture what reward ſhe would receive for her generoſity and truth? "The enlargement," replies ſhe, "of three of my unfortunate companions, who are impriſoned in the houſe of Salpetrice, for having yielded, like myſelf, by hard neceſſity, to the proſtitution which they abhor." This new demonſtration of virtue ſtill exalted her more and more in their eſteem. Her companions were relieved, and the gentleman further inſiſted on her acceptance of a penſion of 1200 livres, with which ſhe declared ſhe would ſettle in ſome of the provincial convents, for her family would not receive her. Here is a leſſon to thoſe prudes who are fond of ſlandering thoſe unhappy women, and who include in the loſs of chaſtity, every poſſible vice.

*April* 13. A perſon juſt arrived from Cadiz, confirms the accounts that the Mediterranean ſwarms with Barbary corſairs; and ſays that they have lately taken three American ſhips bound to that port, and carried them into Algiers.

Three expreſſes have arrived from Paris ſince Thurſday laſt, viz. two from the duke of Dorſet, and one from the French court; from which it is ſuppoſed matters on the continent are coming to a criſis, whether in an amicable way, or not, a little time only can determine.

*Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, March* 15.

"This court has diſpatched, within theſe few days, a courier for Conſtantinople. The nature of his commiſſion is not poſitively known; but from ſeveral circumſtances, and particularly the orders given after his departure, there is reaſon to believe it is of a very ſerious kind. The movements made by the Turks in the provinces adjoining to Crimea begin to be ſuſpected; and it is ſuppoſed, that having yielded up that peninſula only for a time, until they ſhould have time to recruit their ſtrength, they mean now to regain a poſſeſſion, which they very much value. In conſequence, orders are iſſued to all our troops on the frontiers to be on their guard, and carefully to watch the motions of the Turks. ſeveral regiments of infantry, and cavalry are ordered to march at the ſame time, to reinforce thoſe already in Crimea, that they may not want aſſiſtance, in caſe the Porte ſhould throw off the maſk, and proceed to open hoſtilities."

Had the emperor preſſed his demands when Holland was at war with England, as he did that of the barrier treaty at that time, by giving the Dutch the alternative, of either paying the enormous exaggerated ſum for repairs of thoſe fortreſſes, or of evacuating them without delay, he would have carried the point. This circumſtance, with others, has perhaps given umbrage to France and other powers, that he had ſomething elſe in view. This has cauſed France to arm; and notwithſtanding the matrimonial alliances between the houſes of Bourbon and Auſtria, to impede and traverſe his ſuſpected views, and ambitious ſchemes and machinations.

*Extract of a letter from Calcutta, November* 30.

"Peace is univerſally eſtabliſhed here, and promiſes to be permanent. Nothing occurred for ſome time, except the fate of thoſe who went upon the Malabar coaſt. Out of nine officers four only are alive, and forty only remained of the third company, which conſiſted of 330."

*April* 27. The following is the ſubſtance of the advices which have juſt arrived from Bengal:

The ſhip Bellona, captain Richardſon, is gone to Malacca and China, from whence ſhe is to proceed to the ſouth weſt coaſt of America. She ſailed the 11th of May.

Six midſhipmen who were taken by Monſ. Suffrein in the captured ſhips and ſent up to Tippo have renounced both their country and religion, and voluntarily turned Mahometans; they have married Mahometan women.

By letters from Cavenpore, dated the 30th of May laſt, we are informed, that the Shauzadda, ſon to the king of Delhi, is at Lucknow.

On the 4th of June a Portugueſe ſhip called the Prioza, laden with ſix hundred pipes of madeira, and a very rich cargo from Europe, was totally loſt on the Gaſper-Sand, at the entrance of the Ganges; the captain, two officers, and forty men, periſhed for want of aſſiſtance, which could not be had but from Calcutta. This is the ſecond Portugueſe ſhip loſt at the entrance of the river within two months, both with cargoes from Madeira.

The Aſia ſnow from the eaſtward, but laſt from Melapatam, is loſt at the entrance of Hongley river. All the crew but a few Lascars periſhed, who ſwam to Sauger Iſland.

Mr. Haſtings has taken his paſſage for England, and nothing but the death of the next gentleman to him in rank will keep Mr. H. in India.

The Dutch are now put in poſſeſſion of their town and fort of Chinturah, but with ſeveral reſtrictions which they were not under before the war.

*Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, March* 3.

"Till now the paſſage of the Dardanelles has been denied to all foreign veſſels; but now the divan begin to think the enjoyment of that excluſive right burthenſome rather than beneficial, and it is in contemplation to permit France and Spain to keep twenty ſail of ſhips each in the Black Sea, and to conſtruct in the port of Trebiſond, a citadel ſeparated from the town. In exchange the court of Spain is to allow the Ottoman flag the free paſſage of the Streights of Gibraltar into the ocean, and the French court to grant them an equal privilege in the ſwediſh port of Gottenburgh. The captain pacha ſeems to reliſh this project; but there will be difficulties from the oppoſition of a court which may be conſidered as the rival of ours, and alſo from the prejudices of ſeveral members of the divan, and their veneration for the precepts of the Mahometan law."

*Extract of a genuine letter from Holland to a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated April* 10.

"The exchange on Britain continues ſtill very high, being at Rotterdam above 38*ſ.* Flemiſh per pound ſterling, which is ſuppoſed to be owing to a number of people of this country, who poſſeſſed lands in Dutch Flanders and Brabant, ſelling them off on account of the diſputes with the emperor, and lodging the produce in the Britiſh funds, to remit which occaſions great demands for bills on London. There have been likewiſe great quantities of Spaniſh ſilver ſent from London to Amſterdam ſome time ago, which likewiſe greatly increaſed the demands for bills on London. It is now almoſt known here for a certainty, though nothing has yet been publiſhed, that there will be no war with the emperor, the ſtates having agreed, upon finding the French intended to give them no real aſſiſtance, to grant the chief of the emperor's demands, conſiſting of the free navigation of the Scheld, and a ſum of 12 or 15 millions of gilders as a compenſation for his allowing them to keep Maeſtricht, and the expence he has already been at in marching his troops to the Netherlands; beſides this the Dutch are to make good to his ſubjects the damage they ſuſtained by having the country laid under water round Lillo, Sluys, &c.

"We have the coldeſt ſpring here ever remembered, having had almoſt conſtant north winds for theſe two months paſt, by which ſeveral ſhips at this place, bound to Scotland, have been wind bound this ſome time paſt, which is the more unlucky, as part of their cargoes conſiſt of linſeed, which will arrive very late."

*Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, April* 15.

"I can confidently aſſure you, that all diſputes are finally adjuſted between the emperor and Holland; the latter has deputed commiſſaries to Vienna, in order to put an end to the negotiation commenced by Monſ. de Vergennes: The fortreſſes which the Dutch have on the Scheld are to be demoliſhed, and new ones are to be erected at a greater diſtance from this river, which had like to have been the cauſe of ſo much bloodſhed."

In this wonderful age, ſays a correſpondent, when dogs, monkies, pigs, &c. put on the actions of men, we are not to be ſurpriſed if brutes can even *ſpeak?* There is no doubt they have a jargon intelligible to each other: they know one another by their *voices*, and have ſigns by which they expreſs paſſions, ſuch as pleaſure, anger, &c. As to ſpeech, did not Balaam's aſs *ſpeak?* From Coachmakers-Hall we ſhall ſoon hear ſomething to the following effect: "The grand ſubject of the debate laſt night being the *converſation* which paſſed between our mother Eve and the *ſerpent* in Eden, a vaſt and copious flow of oratory, enriched with fine ſentiments, ſprang from the mouth of a *pig!*—which was peculiarly gratifying to a large groupe of *hogs* preſent. A *horſe* next roſe, and ſpoke, with grace, judgement, and eloquence;—he was a *Cicero* of a horſe!—But what moſt forcibly attracted our notice, and indeed charmed our ſenſes, was a *cat!*—who oppoſed the *pig* with ſuch ſtrength of reaſoning, and ſuch ſplendour of expreſſion, that the *pig* gave up the point, viz. that the ſerpent ſpoke *before* he offered the apple!—The hall was crowded on the occaſion, and a *monkey* fainted with heat!—As to the *cat*, it would be injuſtice not to ſay that the moſt figurative language, joined with a warm and lively imagination, marked eminently the orator,—from whoſe *whiſkers* ſuch flowing periods dropt as delighted the audience!"

*May* 5. The bailly de Suffrein has received news from Malta of the twenty-five families of the Eaſt Indians, whom he brought hither from the coaſt of Coro-

mandel. They ſucceed as well as can be wiſhed in their manufacture of muſlins and cottons. The admiral has received ſeveral ſpecimens, which are equal to thoſe made in Mazulipatam, and in the iſle of Ceylon. It is the deſign of government to encourage this manufacture. If the merchants of Marſeilles are to be believed, it might be eſtabliſhed in Provence; but it is ſaid that the crown has an intention to enter into a negotiation with the Turks for the ceſſion of the iſle of Candia, the ſoil of which is favourable to the raiſing of all the cotton plants which grow in India.

*Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, dated February 24.*

"We are aſſured that the Porte has ſerious intentions of attempting to repoſſeſs themſelves of Crimea, which the preparations making throughout the empire ſeem to confirm; and if our neighbours took advantage of the times to deprive us of that peninſula, why ſhould not we attempt to regain poſſeſſion of it, when the troops of the empreſs of Ruſſia are employed in ſeconding the projects of the emperor? The ſoldiers of this empire are now very different from what they were in the laſt war with Ruſſia; they are now under excellent command, and go through their manœuvres with a preciſion which ſurpriſes every one, but particularly foreigners."

A plan is concerting for the more ſpeedy conveyance of diſpatches over land from India; i. e. from Bengal, through the Gurrarath; and from Bumbay, through Perſia and Turkey. This buſineſs has been taken up now in the time of peace to be prepared for any future event.

By letters from Conſtantinople of March 3, we learn that Czar of Imeretta has followed the example of the princes of Georgia, and put himſelf under the protection of Ruſſia. This news is matter of chagrin to that government, which keeps a watchful eye over the Greeks eſtabliſhed in the different parts of the empire.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, April 12.*

"We have accounts from Picardy, of the death of a very extraordinary character, of the name of Crequi de Canape, who was poſſeſſed of a good fortune, and lived the life of a cynic in the country, upon his own eſtate; he wore a long beard and was generally dreſſed in the Greek manner; he uſually lived in a pavillion, which turned upon a pivot, and thus he could receive the light and air in what direction he pleaſed; he had ſome knowledge of mechanics, having ſome years ago invented two veſſels which were navigated with one ſail, and one perſon was ſufficient to manage them; in theſe he has been ſeen ſailing in the channel ſeveral times. This ſingular man was buried in his own garden, becauſe, he, on his death bed, refuſed ſpiritual aſſiſtance; but his friends wiſhed him to be allowed funeral honours in his pariſh church, and have brought the affair before the parliament of Paris."

*Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, March 30.*

"The ſtates have received an account from the Dutch conſul at Leghorn, that the ſenate of Venice has concluded a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the two imperial courts of Ruſſia and Vienna, for ten years, during which time the republic are to keep up thirty men of war for the ſervice of thoſe powers. This news is not agreeable here, conſidering the recent diſputes between Holland and Venice."

*Extract of a letter from Peterſburg, March 22.*

"The counte de Bruce, commander in chief at Moſcow, has informed the court, that on the 2d of the month, at noon, the ſky being clear, Reaumur's thermometer at 21 degrees, a very extraordinary phænomenon was obſerved there. The ſun ſhining in its greateſt ſplendour, appeared to be ſurrounded by a very bright circle, of a moderate ſize. A ſecond larger circle interſecting his diſk, and in the circumference of that circle were ſeen five meteors, in form like ſmall ſuns, two of which appeared at the ſide of the real ſun in ſuch a manner, that the ſemi-circle which interſected it, likewiſe interſected the meteor neareſt. The three other ſmall ſuns were placed in the lower part of the circumference of the large circles; that in the middle was in a perpendicular line under the ſun, and the ſun and the two others at a ſmall diſtance on each ſide. Near the centre of the large circle, perpendicular under the ſun, was a very bright creſcent, the horns of which turned downwards. This phænomenon laſted till ſunſet, after which it gradually vaniſhed; however there remained ſome traces of the circle, as well as the collateral ſuns, until ſix o'clock in the evening. According to an account by general D'Aſcharow, the ſame phænomenon was obſerved at Uſtuſchna and at Tocherepow."

DUBLIN, *April 8.*

We hear that Mr. Swindell, an engineer at Stockport, in England, has preſented to the committee of worſted manufacturers in Leeds, for their inſpection, a machine for ſpinning of wool, which finiſhes on each ſpindle three lays of thirty hanks to the pound in an hour, and in a much ſuperior manner to the ſpinning by hand; an invention which it is expected will prove of the greateſt utility to the worſted manufacture of this country.

*April 19.* We are accuſtomed to look upon the French government as arbitrary and tyrannical, yet even there the liberty of the ſubject is better preſerved than may be imagined. There every man's houſe is his caſtle, and no bailiff can enter it, though all the doors ſtand wide open, to ſeize an unfortunate debtor, and drag him from the arms of his family to a loathſome priſon. Nay, they have one law which does honour to humanity; no man or woman can be arreſted, or even held in cuſtody for a civil action, after ſeventy years of age, which is, with them, eſteemed a time of life ſacred from ſuch bodily diſtreſſes, conſidering the natural infirmities to which it is then ſubject.

By a private letter from a gentleman in London lately returned from the Eaſt-Indies, we are informed that all letters and packets which arrive from that part of the world, undergo the ſame ſcrutiny and inſpection at the India-Houſe as in the height of the war; but that notwithſtanding all theſe precautions, it has at laſt tranſpired, that the Britiſh affairs in India begin to wear a moſt gloomy aſpect; ſuch in ſhort, that a commencement of hoſtilities is reckoned unavoidable between the forces of England and France, the latter power having not only renewed all its former alliances with the princes of the country, but formed ſeveral new ones, by which the French intereſt on the continent is more powerful than ever.

NEW-YORK, *June 29.*

John Aſhmore, of King's Standall, near Buxton, aged 105, undertook, for a wager of a pound of tobacco, to walk four miles on the turnpike road in one hour, which he performed with eaſe in fifty-four minutes.

Sunday afternoon the lightning ſtruck a houſe on Golden Hill, which beat down the chimney, and part of the gable end of the building, the bricks and rubbiſh were carried a conſiderable way by the violence of the wind, ſeveral elegant looking-glaſſes and other furniture were broke to pieces in the houſe, and an elderly lady received a ſhock at the ſame time, by which ſhe has been ever ſince deprived of her hearing.

A number of counterfeit dollars, &c. are ſtill in circulation in this city.

His excellency Don Gardoqui, ambaſſador from his moſt catholic majeſty to the court of America, arrived at his houſe in this city laſt Friday; and we are informed will in a few days have an audience of their excellencies the members of the United States aſſembled in congreſs.

We are aſſured, that by a calculation made by a gentleman, particularly ſkilful in the geography of this country, it appears the weſtern territory of the United States, comprehends more than two hundred and ſixty-three millions of acres, of which forty millions of acres are water; ſo that with a liberal allowance for mountainous and rough land, we have two hundred millions of acres, capable, by their produce, of rewarding the toil of the huſbandman. Scotland, England, Ireland, France, and Sweden united, do not contain a greater extent of territory, and theſe countries ſupport between thirty and forty millions of people.

"*Litchfield, June 21.*—On Thurſday evening laſt, there was a moſt violent tornado, or hurricane, accompanied with a heavy and ſevere ſhower of hail, at and in the neighbourhood of Sharon; which, with infinite regret we aſſure our readers, has materially damaged many, and totally deſtroyed ſome very valuable fields of Engliſh and other grain, in that vicinity, and greatly injured the fruit, &c. as trees of conſiderable bigneſs, were either broken down, or torn up by the roots; and fences within the limits of its direction, were likewiſe ſo effectually demoliſhed, as to leave many fields entirely open. The roofs of three barns, the property of Mr. Samuel Canfield, merchant; John Canfield Eſq; and lieutenant —— Taylor, were blown off,—and the dwelling-houſe of Dr. Aſhur Shepard, and —— Griſwould, Eſq; were conſiderably injured; many of their windows being broken to pieces by the hailſtones.

"Corroborating accounts, obtained of gentlemen from the ſtate of New-York, give us ſufficient confidence likewiſe, to acquaint our readers, that on Sunday the 12th inſtant, a ſevere ſtorm of hail, attended with a ſtrong whirlwind, thunder and lightning, extended itſelf in different directions, from Kinderhook, in that, to Waſhington, in this ſtate; which has laid waſte many very large, valuable and flouriſhing fields of grain, deſtroyed the fruit, and committed many other ravages. Our informants ſay, that hailſtones were found on the morning ſucceeding the ſtorm, which meaſured eight inches in circumference.

"Same evening a griſt mill, ſtanding in Livingſton's Manor, containing upwards of one thouſand buſhels of wheat, was ſet on fire by lightning, and, with its contents, entirely conſumed.

"We are happy to obſerve, that on Thurſday laſt a large building was erected, at the South-Farms in this town, for the laudable purpoſe of holding ſacred and divine worſhip,—which was completed, without the occurrence of any unfortunate event."

PHILADELPHIA, *July 2.*

*Extract of a letter from Newport, (Rhode Iſland) dated June 21.*

"Nothing new among us, excepting the arrival of biſhop Seabury laſt night in this city, from Halifax, on his way to New London, in Connecticut, to make and ordain miniſters. We have gloomy proſpects before us on this iſland, buſineſs rapidly declining, no money ſtirring, and every one complaining.—What the event will be, is only known to the governor of all: oh! for more virtue among ourſelves."

*Extract from the journal of congreſs, June 9, 1785.*

"In further purſuance of the reſolution of the tenth day of December laſt, the agents of the ſtates of New-York and Maſſachuſetts, made the following report:

"To the honourable the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, the ſubſcribers, agents of the ſtates of New-York and Maſſachuſetts beg leave to repreſent that they have agreed upon the honourable Samuel Johnſon, Eſq; of North Carolina, the honourable William Fleming, Eſq; of Virginia, the honourable John Sitgreaves, Eſq; of North-Carolina, to be judges, inſtead of the honourable John Rutland, Robert Hanſon Harriſon and William Grayſon, Eſquires, who have declined their appointment to ſit in the federal court for a trial of a controverſy between the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and New-York, which controverſy is ſuggeſted in the petition of the former, now on the files of congreſs, and thereupon the ſaid agents do humbly requeſt, that notice may be given to the ſaid Samuel Johnſon, William Fleming and John Sitgreaves, Eſquires, and that upon their acceptance, a commiſſion may be iſſued to them, together with the honourable Thomas Johnſon, George Wythe, George Reed, James Monro, Iſaac Smith, and William Patterſon, Eſquires, conſtituting them a court according to the confederation, to meet at the city of Williamſburgh, in the ſtate of Virginia, on the third Tueſday of November next, to hear and determine the controverſy aforeſaid."

Agents for New-York. John Jay, Robert R. Livingſton, Walter Livingſton.

Agents for Maſſachuſetts. J. Lowell, James Sullivan, Theop. Parſons, Rufus King, S. Holten.

*Extract of a letter from London, dated April 5.*

"By letters juſt received from Geneva, we are informed, that the new conſtitution forced upon that ancient republic, by three neighbouring powers, and particularly by the miniſters of France, is ſo far from meeting with the approbation of the citizens, that, on the contrary, the ſame violence, which brought about this revolution, is ſtill employed to enſure its duration. The inhabitants, who were diſarmed on the entry of the foreign troops, have not had their arms reſtored to them; and, as if it were not ſufficient that they had been ſurrendered without defence, into the hands of their maſters, a ſtrong garriſon of well diſciplined *vagabonds* and *deſerters* ſupports the uſurped authority of the magiſtrates. In this inſtitution of tyranny, not even the ſemblance of its utility is preſerved; for they are gradually demoliſhing the fortifications of the city. But, indeed, when her children are delivered up into the hands of ſtrangers, it is not of much conſequence to guard her againſt other attacks. Corruption of morals is the ſecond means employed by the magiſtrates of Geneva, to complete the ſubjugation of their fellow citizens. Inſtead of that republican ſimplicity and equality, which formerly reigned in Geneva; inſtead of that confidence and cordiality, that openneſs of character and purity of morals, which uſed to be ſeen there, nothing is now to be obſerved but a diſorderly taſte for pleaſure, frivolous amuſements, diſſipation, debauchery, and the oblivion of every thing that gave this little ſtate ſo diſtinguiſhed a celebrity. Such are the ſteps uſually taken by the enemies of liberty. They exert themſelves to make ſlavery agreeable, by combining it with every thing that can enervate the ſoul, and extinguiſh public virtue. But the tyrants of Geneva, in adopting their meaſures, have obſerved no proportions. They have given a doſe of poiſon ſo large, as, in the opinion of better politicians, would have been amply ſufficient for the greateſt and moſt corrupt of capitals. They ſeem to have imagined, that it was impoſſible for them to enjoy the fruits of their crimes, till they had annihilated every thing that can contribute to the energy and proſperity of a ſtate. They have choſen to reign like deſpots over a degraded race of ſlaves, rather than to govern their equals with moderation and wiſdom. One might imagine, that they had accompliſhed their object, if there were not ſtill remaining at Geneva, a claſs of virtuous and incorruptible citizens, who ſee with horror the daily progreſs of corruption, and the deteſtable policy of the chiefs of the prevailing party. Theſe remnants of good citizens groan under that yoke of iron, which particular circumſtances compel them for the preſent to bear. Compare this reſpectable claſs of men with the tyrants, who, by their intrigues, have led the republic to the precipice it has fallen into; and it is not to be wondered, that the latter ſtill dread the juſt reſentment of men, whom they have robbed of every thing they held moſt dear. In fact we are aſſured, that the heads of the party, which have made ſo baſe an attack upon their country, are very far from enjoying their intended triumph; on the contrary, they are in perpetual terror, leſt an opportunity of avenging their wrongs ſhould offer itſelf to an injured people. They have, however, ſucceeded in deluding into their ſnares a few of thoſe very men who were moſt ſhocked at their conduct, and who are at preſent looked upon with contempt by men of all parties. The theatre, new pieces, the merit of this or that actor, ſcandalous anecdotes of the actreſſes, public aſſemblies, and gaming, ſuch are the objects which at preſent occupy the attention of a city, which heretofore, was the ſeminary for the youth of every nation, the ſchool of learning and of virtue, and which has given birth to many men diſtinguiſhed in every art and ſcience. It will now produce dancers, knaves and pick pockets, for it will ſink lower and lower by the emigration of the few good men who ſtill remain, and who will haſten to leave it, as ſoon as circumſtances will permit them, unleſs ſome unexpected event ſhould change the face of affairs; but it is too late to hope for this, and according to the common courſe of things, Geneva will never be mentioned but for the purpoſe of quoting a melancholy inſtance of the power of ambition over the fate of nations, of expreſſing a deteſtation of men who have ruined a free republic which was the glory of mankind, or lamenting the unfortunate victims of their conſpiracies, and of ſhewing free nations, how jealous they ſhould be of their men, who, elevated by wealth, wiſh to be diſtinguiſhed by power; and the hatred which is due from every friend of liberty, to the pretenſions and progreſs of ariſtocracy."

ANNAPOLIS, *July 14.*

*An ACT for the diſcovery of confiſcated Britiſh property.*

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That the intendant of the revenue be authoriſed and required, at any time before the firſt day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, to call on all perſons having confiſcated Britiſh property in their poſſeſſion, or the title papers thereof or relating thereto, to diſcover and make known, and deliver up the ſame; and if the ſaid intendant has probable and good grounds to ſuſpect, that any perſon holds the ſame in truſt for any Britiſh ſubject, or conceals the ſame, or any deeds, writings or evidence of the title to ſuch property, he may and ſhall direct the attorney-general to file a bill in the high court of chancery, on behalf of this ſtate, for the diſcovery of ſuch truſt or concealed property, and for delivering up ſuch deeds, writings, and evidence of title to the ſame, and thereupon proceedings ſhall be had, and decree made, according to the rules of the high court of chancery in ſuch caſes.

*And be it enacted*, That if any perſon having poſſeſſion of any confiſcated Britiſh property, and not having a fair claim of title thereto, or having obtained the poſſeſſion of any property formerly belonging to any Britiſh ſubject, in virtue of any gift, grant, ſale, deviſe, or conveyance, made or executed ſince the nineteenth of April ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-five, and before the firſt of December ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, by any perſon declared to be a Britiſh ſubject by the act to ſeize, confiſcate and appropriate, all Britiſh property within this ſtate, with intent and deſign to cover and protect ſuch property from confiſcation, or by any conveyance, gift, grant, ſale or deviſe, made ſince the firſt of December ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, by any perſon declared a Britiſh ſubject as aforeſaid, not bona fide in purſuance of ſome contract or agreement made before that day in writing, or for the juſt payment of a debt due before that day by the perſon making ſuch grant, conveyance or ſale, to the perſon receiving the ſame, and ſhall not diſcover the ſame property, and the circumſtances under which the ſame is held, and deliver up the ſame and the title papers thereof to the intendant of the revenue, by the firſt day of January in the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit one fourth of the value of the pro-

perty; and if any perſon having poſſeſſion of any ſuch property ſhall voluntarily diſcover the ſame, the intendant ſhall have full power and authority to ſell the ſame to ſuch perſon at a reaſonable price, ſecured to be paid to this ſtate, and after the firſt day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, the intendant, on waiving the penalty, may direct a bill to be filed as aforeſaid, againſt any perſon having poſſeſſion of ſuch property.

Intendant's-office, July 11, 1785.

Confiſcated property for ſale.

To be SOLD, at Elizabeth-town, commonly called Hagar's-town, in Waſhington county, on Wedneſday the 10th day of Auguſt next, to the higheſt bidder, for ſpecie, or ſpecie certificates liquidated by this ſtate, the following lands, to wit:

WHITE PLAINS, 200 acres; Need Not, 200 acres; part of Pile's Delight, the property of the late Thomas Bladen; 75 acres, the property of John Buchanan, deceaſed; and 50 acres, the property of John Glaſsford, and Co.

At Frederick-town, in Frederick county, on Friday the 12th of the ſame month will alſo be ſold the following lands, to wit: Part of Maſon's Folly, containing 465 acres; Saſſafras Bottom, 200 acres; and 100 acres adjoining thereto, the property of Daniel Dulany, ſon of Daniel. Likewiſe 434 acres, the property of the late William Black, and ſome reſerves to Monocacy manor.

At George-town, in Montgomery county, on Thurſday the 18th of Auguſt, two lots of ground in ſaid town, the property of Adam Stewart; one lot of ground and the perſonal property of Margaret Taylor; 112 acres of land, the property of Urquhart's heirs; Piney Grove, 200 acres, the property of Cunningham, Finley, and [illegible].

At Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on Saturday the 20th of ſaid month, Doncaſter, 200 acres; the Widow's Mite, 8 acres, the property of Maſſey's heirs; and 700 acres of land, the property of the late John Eversfield. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required, payable the firſt day of January 1788, with lawful intereſt to be paid annually.

DAN. of St. Thos. JENIFER,
intendant of the revenue.

To be SOLD, at Hagar's town on Wedneſday the 10th of Auguſt, if not ſold before at private ſale,

ELEVEN hundred and eighty-one acres of limeſtone land, in Berkley county, Virginia, well timbered and well watered, adjoining Patowmack river, near the mouth of Opekin; this land lies within leſs than half a mile of Lite's mills. One, two, or three years credit will be given, on payment of intereſt annually, and upon giving bond with approved ſecurity.

DAN. of St. Thos. JENIFER.

Prince-George's county, July 12, 1785.

To be SOLD, on four years credit,

THAT beautiful and well improved plantation where the ſubſcriber now lives, within nine miles of Queen-Anne, eleven of Bladenſburg, twenty-one of Annapolis, thirty of Baltimore-town, and within a few miles of ſeveral good griſt and ſaw mills; it contains four hundred and fifteen acres of good fertile land; this plantation is remarkably well watered, two never failing ſtreams running through it, and ſeveral delightful ſprings; there are about thirty-five acres of excellent meadow ground; the land is about half cleared and under good fences, in a complete order for cropping; great part of the remainder is well timbered. The improvements are, a good ſtone dwelling houſe thirty-two feet by fifteen, with a cellar under the whole, a kitchen fifteen feet ſquare with a brick chimney, a negro quarter twenty-four feet by ſixteen with a ſtone chimney, a paled garden, out-houſes and ſtables, three excellent tobacco houſes; all theſe buildings are in good repair; there are two other dwelling houſes detached from the former; one is twenty-four feet ſquare with a brick chimney, three rooms on a floor, a paled garden, and ſeveral out-houſes; the other dwelling houſe is ſmall. Few plantations poſſeſs this for fruit of all kinds both in quality and quantity; there are one hundred and fifty cherry trees, and in a good fruitful year ten thouſand gallons of cider of the beſt quality can be made; the fruit trees of all kinds are young and thriving. The land will be ſold together or divided into lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers, and if not ſold at private ſale before the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt next, it will then on that day be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required, bearing intereſt from the tenth day of December next, when poſſeſſion will be given, by

5 w
RICHARD HIGGINS.

Annapolis, July 13, 1785.

To be SOLD for caſh, or country produce,

ABOUT one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying on one of the branches of Patuxent, Elkridge, near Mr. Joſeph White's mill, about twenty-four miles from this city, and about eighteen from Baltimore-town; on it is a new dwelling houſe thirty feet by eighteen, an old kitchen, and a tolerable good apple orchard; there are one hundred acres of cleared land, the other fifty in wood.

JOHN CHALMERS.

July 5, 1785.

A PETITION will be offered to the next general aſſembly, praying that an act may paſs empowering certain commiſſioners to lay off convenient roads to Hamburg warehouſe, in St. Mary's county. A petition will alſo be offered to ſuppreſs or diſcontinue inſpection of tobacco at Piles's and Chaptico.

Mount Azile, July 3, 1785.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber's plantation, Mount Azile, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about two miles and a half from Alexandria ferry, the 16th of laſt month, two very likely mares, one between eight and nine years old, fifteen hands high, has a ſhort tail, a cheſnut bay, blind of one eye, and is in foal; the other four years and a half old, thirteen hands high, a dark bay, well made, pretty head, wild breed, and very lively. Thoſe who will ſtop the mares, and ſecure them ſo that I get them again, ſhall have a guinea reward if taken within fifteen miles of home, and two guineas if taken farther, with reaſonable charges, paid by

P. SAVARY.

June 22, 1785.

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 16th of Auguſt next,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing about four hundred acres of land, whereon the ſubſcriber lately lived, ſituated and lying in Montgomery county, about ſeven miles from Bladenſburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the ſame diſtance from the court-houſe in ſaid county; the ſoil well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and ſmall grain, with a plenty of wood to ſupport the plantation; the improvements are, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houſes, with good apple and peach orchards. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in ſix months, one third in eighteen months, and the other one third in two years and a half from the day of ſale, to be on bond with approved ſecurity.

w7 SAMUEL HARWOOD.

June 27, 1785.

To be ſold, for gold or ſilver, on the premiſes, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of David Steward, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 18th of Auguſt next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of land called Roper Gray, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, near Mr. Hopkins's mill, containing two hundred and forty acres, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, tobacco houſe, and ſundry other out-houſes, a fine young apple orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees; the land is level, well watered and wooded, the ſoil very good for tobacco, corn, and ſmall grain. Twelve months credit will be given, on paying one forth of the purchaſe money, and giving bond on intereſt with ſecurity for the other three parts. The title to the land is indiſputable. w3

JOSEPH DUVALL,
MARY MAYO,
ELIZBETH WATERS.

Annapolis, June 24, 1785.

THE late officers and ſoldiers of the Maryland line of the army, whoſe accounts with the United States remain unſettled, are hereby informed, that the office for adjuſting their claims in this ſtate will be cloſed the firſt day of next October; and thoſe who neglect to apply before that period will be under the neceſſity of attending at the commiſſioners office for ſettling with the army, near congreſs, to obtain their arrears. The ſubſcriber therefore requeſts all thoſe concerned to make their demands before the above-mentioned period, after which no claim can be admitted.

JOHN WHITE, commiſſioner.

The officers will take notice, that the account for arrears of ſubſiſtence after January 1782, is not included in the above, and that as ſoon as it can be aſcertained proper notice will be given where to apply. 8 w W.

Annapolis, June 1, 1785.

THE ſubſcriber, having been duly appointed to ſucceed the late Mr. Nourſe as commiſſioner to ſettle the accounts between the United States and the ſtate of Maryland, and the individuals thereof, hereby gives notice, that he has opened an office for that purpoſe at the ſtadt-houſe in this city, where attendance will be given from ſix to eight o'clock in the morning, and from nine to two o'clock in the afternoon. All claimants will take notice, that their accounts or abſtracts of their demands muſt be preſented at this office within twelve months from the above date, or they will be precluded from the benefit of a ſettlement, except at the treaſury board of the United States. It is expected no account will be preſented without proper vouchers, in order to prevent delay and diſappointment. 6 w

JOHN WHITE, commiſſioner.

*Juſt imported, and to be SOLD at the Poſt-office.*

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd caſes.

Calvert county, July 6, 1785.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Mr. John Chew, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, will be ſold, at public ſale, on Wedneſday the 10th day of Auguſt,

A VALUABLE tract of land called Sankly, containing about five hundred acres, lying in the county aforeſaid, about four miles from Herring-bay, and about five miles from Pig-point; the ſoil rich and as level as any lands in that neighbourhood, and has a ſufficiency of wood; upon the ſaid land is a good dwelling houſe with three rooms upon the lower floor, and as many above, a good kitchen, two tobacco houſes, and other convenient buildings, a valuable young apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. One ſixth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and for the reſidue bond is to be given by the purchaſer at the time of ſale, with two ſufficient and approved ſecurities, payable in the following manner, to wit, one third in two years, one other third in four years; and the remaining third in ſix years from the date of the ſaid bond, and the intereſt of the whole to be paid annually, and in caſe of failure in paying the intereſt, the ſuit will be brought for the whole. Poſſeſſion will be delivered upon the terms of ſale being complied with.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, about ſeventeen valuable negroes, all the horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, furniture, and utenſils, belonging to the ſaid eſtate, on the following terms, one third of the money to be paid in two months, one other third in four months, and the remaining third in ſix months. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required, and muſt be given before the property is delivered.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring them in in order to their adjuſtment, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits will be brought without reſpect to perſons.

t s SAMUEL CHEW, executor.

Talbot court-houſe, July 4, 1785.

To be LET, for a term of years,

THE plantation of the ſubſcriber, now in poſſeſſion of Clement Hollyday, Eſq; with ſix working negroes; it contains about three hundred and twelve acres; the ſoil good and ſituation healthy and pleaſant, and convenient to one of the beſt markets for the ſeller in the United States; there will be a quantity of wheat ſowed this fall. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of January next. No perſon need apply who will not give approved ſecurity for payment of the rents and performance of the covenants to be made, if required. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber. t f

DAVID KERR.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying on Little Choptank river, in Dorcheſter county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never diſcharged, and who ſince died inſolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, confirming my title to the ſaid tract of land. w8

ROBERT WILSON.

June 28, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Dr. John Hamilton Smith, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced without reſpect to perſons. 3 w

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

June 17, 1785.

RAN away, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living within two miles of Frederick-town, a negro man named JEM, about twenty two years old, a ſhort well made fellow, of a yelloviſh complexion, and is rendered very remarkable from a burn he received when a child in his left hand, which is much contracted, and the firſt and ſecond fingers in healing the wound are cloſed together as far as the middle joint; had on a kerſey wove country cloth over jacket, white broad cloth under ditto, oſnabrig ſhirt, and leather breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive if taken ten miles from home eight dollars, if twenty ſixteen dollars, and if fifty the above reward, paid by w3

EDWARD ANDERSON.

It is ſuppoſed he has made for Baltimore, or Benedict, in Charles county, as his connexions are in thoſe places. E. A.

A few Copies of
CHAMPION on COMMERCE,
To be ſold at the Printing-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly, for a law to direct the recording a deed of conveyance from Jonathan Slater to Daniel Kent, of Calvert county, for part of a lot of land lying in Lower Marlborough, in ſaid county. 8 w

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 25th inſtant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a ſtout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly conſiſted of ſtriped country cloth when he went away; he was purchaſed of Allen Quynn, Eſq; has had ſeveral maſters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Ceſar: he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Reſin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a conſiderable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days ſince; he probably will change his name and paſs for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

6 J. CRABB.

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May 24, 1784.

On the 30th day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be ſold on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Stafford county, Virginia, well watered, and abounding with good timber. The ſouth bounds of the land are within twelve miles of Fredericksburg, and the north bounds about five miles from Dumfries, both conſiderable and growing towns. The eaſt bounds are about one mile from Aquia warehouſe, and croſſes Aquia run at the fork where the north and ſouth branches divide, each extending weſtward through the whole land, and will furniſh ſeveral valuable mill ſeats. At the fork of the two branches on the eaſtern bounds, and where both may be included, there is a remarkable convenient ſeat, with abundance of water, for a large merchant mill and ſaw mill, with plenty of ſtone for building, and heights to erect mills of any conſtruction. Adjoining to this ſeat are upwards of one thouſand acres of uncleared land, abounding with timber proper for a ſaw mill, ſuch as large white oak and pine, of the latter many large enough for ſhips lower maſts. The annual rents now on the lands are upwards of twenty-two thouſand pounds of tobacco, and there are upwards of four thouſand acres ſtill unſeated. It is a remarkable healthy place, and from the number of branches and ſmall natural meadows, affords good grazing for ſtock. The whole is laid off in thirty-two lots from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty acres, for the convenience of purchaſers; and a draught may be ſeen, and the land ſhewn on application to colonel Bailey Waſhington, whoſe reſidence is adjoining to it. The conditions and terms of ſale are as follow: The lots to be ſold reſpectively at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, in ſterling money, or good London bills of exchange. Gold and ſilver will be taken at its value, and crop tobacco of one thouſand net, inſpected within the year, will be received in diſcount at ſuch price as may be agreed on. Deeds to be given with a general warranty. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, one third in two years, and the other third in three years, from the day of ſale, with legal intereſt to be paid annually. Bonds to be given with approved ſecurity, and if the annual intereſt, being demanded, is not paid within three months after it becomes due, the indulgence of credit ſhall be forfeited, and a ſuit may be commenced to recover both principal and intereſt. Any purchaſer making the ſecond and third payments, or any part of either, on the day of ſale, will be allowed a diſcount of ten per cent. on ſuch ſum. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe the whole before the day of ſale, ſhall have it at a moderate price, on paying down one half the purchaſe money, and giving bond on intereſt, with approved ſecurity, conditioned as above, for payment of the other half within five years from the time of ſale.

8 ts WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

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November 2, 1784.

## FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceaſed, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully ſituated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, corn houſe, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; ſome meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its ſituation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fiſhing and fowling, as in the ſeaſon there are a great abundance of fine fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild fowl. Likewiſe to be ſold, a number of negroes, ſome of which are very valuable houſe ſervants, alſo ſome excellent horſes fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

92 P. W. THOMAS.

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Imported by the ſubſcribers, in the laſt ſhips from Europe,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell at their ſtore on the Dock, in Annapolis, at wholeſale and retail, for caſh, bills of exchange, and tobacco, or any certificates liquidated under the acts of aſſembly of Maryland, or paper money now in circulation.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

N. B. They requeſt thoſe who had goods laſt ſummer of them, on credit, to make immediate payment.

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## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man ſlave named SAM, about five feet ſeven inches high, well made, has a very flat noſe, and when his mouth is ſhut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable ſcar upon his neck reaching almoſt from his ear to his collar bone occaſioned by an impoſthume, but on which ſide I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarſe blue cloth coat, white kerſey waiſtcoat, black worſted knit breeches, black leather ſhoes, whit. metal ſhoe buckles, ſtriped holland coat, nankeen waiſtcoat and breeches, two oſnabrig ſhirts and trouſers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been abſent from my ſervice ſince the 12th of July laſt it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged paſs and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

25X WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

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RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis, on the 2d day of April 1784, a negro woman named LUCY, 28 years of age, ſlender made, and has a ſlender hand and foot, ſuppoſed to be about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; ſome of her jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth ſtand good and far apart; had on when ſhe went away, a white country cloth ſhort gown and petticoat, an old oſnabrig ſhift, negro ſhoes, and white ſtockings; ſhe took with her two other petticoats, one white linen, the other cotton and linen, one old oſnabrig ſhift, two yards of new holland, ſome few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and one pair of cotton ſtockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and ſecures her and gives notice to her maſter ſo that he gets her again, ſhall receive, if taken within 40 miles of home, 20 dollars, if farther 10 pounds, paid by me,

BALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. She tells people where ſhe has been ſince ſhe ran away, that ſhe is free and was ſet free by one of the Hopkins's, as they had ſet many free; perhaps ſhe may change her name and her cloaths, and paſs for a free woman; it is ſuppoſed that ſhe went by water, or travelled away with ſome ſoldier from Annapolis.

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London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 28th of March laſt, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and ſlender, has a long viſage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been ſeen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within theſe three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has ſome acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

7 JAMES M'CULLOCH.

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THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf with the beſt materials for carrying on the ſtay-making buſineſs, begs leave to inform his good old cuſtomers and others, that the buſineſs is carried on by the ſame perſon as before the war, namely, Richard Littlemore, where orders for ſtays will be thankfully received and carefully executed by their humble ſervant,

7 CHARLES LANSDALE.

Orders left at the poſt-office Annapolis, ſtores in Queen-Anne, Upper Marlborough, Port-Tobacco, Allen's-Freſh, Newport, Chaptico, Mr. James Jordan's, Head of Clement's-bay, Leonard-town, the poſt offices at Alexandria, Bladenſburg, and Georgetown, or the ſubſcriber's houſe at Piſcataway, will be punctually complied with.

CHARLES LANSDALE.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly, for a law to ſell the land the property of James Cathell, ſon of James, late of Worceſter county, to pay his juſt debts. w 8

8X JOHN NELLUM,
DIXON TODVINE,
RANDLE SMULING,
NATHANIEL SMULING.

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June 12, 1785.

THE public ſale of the ſubſcribers lands, in Calvert county, is poſtponed until Thurſday the 21ſt day of July next, when it will certainly be, in Lower Marlborough, at twelve o'clock, on the terms heretofore adverti'ed, unleſs before diſpoſed of by private ſale, of which timely notice will be given, by

CLEMENT SMITH,
6X PAT. SIM SMITH.

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May 23, 1785.

THE ſubſcriber being empowered to collect and receive the debts of Meſſieurs Gale, Fearon, and Co. of London, due them in the ſtate of Maryland, requeſts all perſons indebted to make immediate payment, to enable him to ſatisfy the claims againſt thoſe gentlemen in this ſtate. Conſtant attendance is given at his ſtore, in Upper Marlborough, for that purpoſe.

8 w JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

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April 12, 1785.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has ſettled on the banks of the Monongahela river, at the mouth of the Big Red Stone creek, about one mile below the Red Stone old fort, where he has erected a ſaw and merchant mills. Any gentleman inclining to move to or viſit the new countries, may be furniſhed on the ſpot with boats, flour, Indian corn, whiſkey, hay, or any other matters convenient for their voyage, on the ſhorteſt notice and moſt reaſonable terms.

8 w6a SAMUEL JACKSON.

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June 20, 1785.

## STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM Baſil Brooke's, in Montgomery county, the 15th inſtant, at night, three horſes, viz. one about fourteen hands and a half high, ſix years old, a good bay, has no white about him except ſaddle ſpots, rather ſlender, trots moſtly, has been docked and carries his tail well; another about fourteen hands and an inch high, a yellow bay, ten years old, with a blaze that comes down to a point on his noſe, has three white feet, many ſaddle ſpots near his withers, a ſwitch tail, and high hip bones, paces and trots; the laſt is a good bay, about thirteen hands and a half high, ſix years old, and well made, has a long mixed mane and three white feet, a ſwitch tail, and trots altogether. They were in good pligkt for travelling, and have been uſed to draw; they had all ſhoes before except the laſt, who had lately loſt one of his, and each was branded on the near buttock T P, but the T on one or more of them not quite plain. Whoever conveys them to the ſaid Baſil Brooke, or gives information ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive ſix dollars reward, and more in proportion if the diſtance exceeds twenty miles. They will probably aim for Virginia, near Richmond, where they belong. w3

3X THOMAS PLEASANTS.

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## LAWS of MARYLAND.

THE ſubſcriber, printer to the ſtate, takes leave to inform all perſons who wiſh to have a copy of the laws of Maryland, from Bacon's abridgement up to the end of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, with the reſolutions of the ſeveral conventions, the proceedings of the convention that framed the conſtitution, the declaration of rights and form of government, and the articles of confederation, that, by order of the general aſſembly, he ſhall begin that work in a few months, under the direction of Alexander C. Hanſon and Samuel Chaſe, Eſquires; and as he intends to ſtrike but a few copies more than what are ordered for the public uſe, or engaged by individuals, has ſent ſubſcription papers to the clerks of the ſeveral counties, and a number of other gentlemen in each county, for the purpoſe of collecting the names of thoſe perſons deſirous of ſecuring a copy of this uſeful and neceſſary work, which will be printed with a new letter, on a good paper, of the ſame ſize, and nearly on the ſame plan, with Bacon's, to be delivered (at a particular place in each county) bound in leather, at three pounds each copy. Having requeſted a return of the ſubſcriptions by the middle of Auguſt, he hopes thoſe who mean to ſubſcribe will do it before that time, or they will loſe the opportunity of purchaſing ſo valuable a book.

8 FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, May, 1785.

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Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, May 25, 1785.

ON Monday the 25th of July next, Nanticoke Manor, in Dorcheſter county, will be diſpoſed of at public ſale, for current money, or any ſpecie certificates iſſued by this ſtate, payable the firſt day of January 1790, with intereſt annually. Bond with two approved ſecurities to be given.

This Manor contains ſeveral thouſands of acres, and will be ſold in convenient lots for farming. It includes the town of Vienna, which will be laid off anew, and ſold in ſingle lots.

8 CLEMENT HOLLYDAY,
GABRIEL DUVALL.

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May 30, 1785.

To be RENTED, and entered on the firſt day of Auguſt next,

THE ſtore rooms, cellar, and compting room, now in the poſſeſſion of colonel John H. Stone. The conveniencies of the ſtore rooms, cellar, and compting room aforeſaid, are too well known to need a particular deſcription, being in Port-Tobacco, and in a moſt convenient ſtand for any merchant who propoſes to carry on the purchaſe of tobacco, or any other produce of this part of Maryland. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Port-Tobacco. 6 w

6X WILLIAM LAYMAN.

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To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

# LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1784.

LIKEWISE,

A REPLY to an ADDRESS to the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the United States of America, by the Author of *A Letter to the Roman Catholics of the City of Worceſter.*

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ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street.*